

mediately by saying that he believed the original purpose of the expedition was to seize the lands of the Villa bandits.

Coming on the heels of the President's speech last night before the Congress, the Council of War, which he called on the country for before to "go in" when it was necessary to "go in" and to withdraw when it seemed right to withdraw, were more than well satisfied that General Stone was paving the way for an abandonment of the expedition after Villa.

The White House, however, following a meeting of the Cabinet, the statement was made that the troops are to remain in Mexico.

There was consequently considerable discussion in the House yesterday when Secretary Lansing stated that he was prepared to accept the suggestion made in the Carranza note that the time had arrived to treat with the Government of the United States upon the subject of the withdrawal of its forces from our territory.

It was evident from the subsequent statements made by the Secretary that the Administration has no present intention of withdrawing and merely desires to enter on such negotiations as would lead to a treaty with the Government of the United States when the President decides that the expedition should be brought back. Officials still have a hope that Villa may be captured there is no intention of keeping the troops on his trail indefinitely.

Secretary Lansing said that Senator Stone had not obtained sufficient information on which to base the statement that the object of the expedition had been accomplished or that the Villa bandits had been completely dispersed.

He said that the American troops today deny the assertion made in the Carranza note that on March 23 he had assured the Mexican Ambassador-designate here that the American troops would not proceed any further into Mexico than they were on that date. He admitted, however, that he may have expressed the regret that he may have had a misunderstanding between the two Governments as to the reciprocity agreement proposed by Carranza at the outset of the expedition.

Regarding most of the other statements in the Carranza note the Secretary declared that he would have to consult with Counselor Tolk, who handled the details of the original negotiations, but who left yesterday for Hot Springs, Va., and will not return before next Tuesday.

Will Not Interfere.

There is no disposition in Congress to interfere at this time with the President's conduct of Mexican affairs. However, leaders of all parties are in accord in the view that the Government should stop the shipment of munitions of war to Mexico.

The statement of Chairman Stone of the Foreign Relations Committee expressing the opinion that the American troops in Mexico should be withdrawn follows:

"The Administration is face to face with a situation that is not one of action. We can grant the demand of Carranza and withdraw our troops and give up the hunt for the Villa bandits, or we can continue to abandon the policy of the last four years and make preparations for intervention."

Personally I have never believed the expedition force would accomplish its object, which was to capture Villa. The job is too big for it. Villa is in a friendly country which he knows well and he knows the country better than we do. The Administration is now long we are going to keep our troops in Mexico looking for him. By maintaining a force in Mexico and expending the money Mexico we are certainly going to create friction.

"If we are prepared now to abandon this policy we are prepared to abandon in Mexico for the past four years the thing to do is to keep the troops there, get ready for intervention and reinforce our troops. But troops, but troops, but stand by our policy of the past we must bring the troops out of Mexico."

Senator Chamberlain, Democratic chairman of the Senate Military Committee, differed with Senator Stone. Senator Chamberlain declared he would keep the troops in Mexico until Villa is taken and then he would send reinforcements to Gen. Pershing.

Senator Curtis of Kansas, Republican, said:

"I am unalterably opposed to withdrawing the troops from Mexico. I favor sending reinforcements and believe an expedition against the Villa bandits against the border should be enforced at once. The President has authority to enforce such an embargo without action by Congress."

### 3 MORE AMERICANS SLAIN.

One Spaniard Also Dies in Sinaloa Massacre.

LOS ANGELES, April 14.—Details of the slaying of F. C. Burke, Roderick Davidson and Walter Wallace, Americans, and a Spaniard named Rodrigo near Rosario, Sinaloa, on April 5 were received here today from V. H. York, of Mazatlan, an American recently liberated by bandits.

The Americans, being Sinaloa on a pushover in sight of Rosario when nine men poured a volley of shots into the party, killing Davidson, Wallace and Rodrigo. Burke, who was killed, was carrying his baby to his wife, who died with two bullets in his body. The women and children then clung to York. The men, who were killed, were looking for a chance to shoot without hitting the women or children. The terror of the latter evidently reached their hearts as they lowered their guns and made off down the track.

### MRS. BLATCH ASKS \$100,000.

Seeks Damages for Death of Husband Killed by Live Wire.

Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to recover \$100,000 damages from the Port Washington Electric Co. for the death of her husband, William Henry Blatch, at Port Jefferson on August 3 last. The complaint states that at the time of his death the defendant was a legal resident of County Harris, New York, where his will was probated on February 2 last. His wife and daughter were also residents of that county. The complaint alleges that Mr. Blatch was walking along a highway open to the public when he came in contact with a live wire lying on the ground and was killed. It is alleged that the defendant company was negligent in maintaining rotten poles and broken wires and in not having the wires properly insulated. It is stated that Mr. Blatch was managing director of the May Brewing Company of England at a salary of \$10,000 a year and that he was capable of earning this sum as an expert chemist.

### \$20,000 LOOT IS RECOVERED.

Convicted Burglar Directs Search Near a Jeweller's Store.

On information from Harry Lefkowitz, a convicted burglar, Detective Dowling, Asst. and David of Brooklyn recovered \$20,000 in loot from the living rooms of Abraham Buloff near his jewelry store at 158 Christie street, Manhattan, last night.

The detective visited the jeweller's shop several days ago and seized valuables alleged to be the proceeds of robberies committed by Lefkowitz. In last night's raid the detective searched the closets, bureaus and other hiding places. They found eighty-one bracelets, sixty gold watches, seventy-five diamond rings, eighty gold bangles and thirty-five pieces of silverware. The loot was found in the living room of Mrs. Kate Nelson of 20 East Seventeenth street, identified thirty-five articles as belonging to William Richards of 510 East Eighteenth street, thirteen

## 2 AMERICANS, 40 MEXICANS KILLED IN PARRAL FIGHTING.

Consul Letcher Reports 25 United States Soldiers, Unarmed, Went Into Town to Get Supplies and Were Fired Upon by Carranza Garrison.

EL PASO, April 14.—Two American soldiers were killed in Wednesday's fighting at Parral by Carranza's soldiers and civilians in sympathy with Carranza. From the best information obtainable here, forty Mexicans are dead. The Americans were unarmed and had entered Parral on a peaceful mission. By direct order of the commander, a small force of American troops went into Parral to purchase supplies and to visit the telegraph office for any despatches that might be there.

Members of the Carranza garrison suddenly opened fire. Within five minutes, in which time it took the American soldiers to regain their horses, one was shot dead.

The news of the first downright manifestation of the Carranzistas against the American bandit hunters was received from Consul Letcher at Chihuahua. Mr. Letcher said that Carranza's soldiers, Gen. George Bell, Jr., giving the facts as he had gathered them. He wired:

"Twenty-five unarmed American soldiers entered Parral to buy supplies. Were fired upon by Carranza troops and civilians. Two Americans were killed. They retreated to the town outside of Parral and returned the fire of the Mexicans. Forty Mexicans killed. Machine guns were used. No prisoners taken."

Consul Letcher's telegram to Gen. Bell, who promptly sent the news to Gen. Pershing, indicated that a considerable force of the American soldiers must have been in camp outside of Parral, where an attack against the camp in force and were only beaten off by the American machine guns.

There is no doubt whatever that the United States Consul at Chihuahua sent an accurate summary of the facts. The truth undoubtedly is that the small force of Americans went to Parral without the slightest notion that they would be fired upon. They were in the town without arms to the telegraph office and to buy supplies. It is obvious also from the skeletonized account of the affair sent by Mr. Letcher that the twenty-five Americans were not in the town in deadly peril for the short time it took to regain their camp.

Without question they were shot at constantly without any retreat from the Carranza troops, reinforced, as Mr. Letcher plainly states, by Mexican civilians, making an attack against the camp in force and were only beaten off by the American machine guns.

There is no doubt whatever that the United States Consul at Chihuahua sent an accurate summary of the facts. The truth undoubtedly is that the small force of Americans went to Parral without the slightest notion that they would be fired upon. They were in the town without arms to the telegraph office and to buy supplies. It is obvious also from the skeletonized account of the affair sent by Mr. Letcher that the twenty-five Americans were not in the town in deadly peril for the short time it took to regain their camp.

Without question they were shot at constantly without any retreat from the Carranza troops, reinforced, as Mr. Letcher plainly states, by Mexican civilians, making an attack against the camp in force and were only beaten off by the American machine guns.

There is no doubt whatever that the United States Consul at Chihuahua sent an accurate summary of the facts. The truth undoubtedly is that the small force of Americans went to Parral without the slightest notion that they would be fired upon. They were in the town without arms to the telegraph office and to buy supplies. It is obvious also from the skeletonized account of the affair sent by Mr. Letcher that the twenty-five Americans were not in the town in deadly peril for the short time it took to regain their camp.

Without question they were shot at constantly without any retreat from the Carranza troops, reinforced, as Mr. Letcher plainly states, by Mexican civilians, making an attack against the camp in force and were only beaten off by the American machine guns.

There is no doubt whatever that the United States Consul at Chihuahua sent an accurate summary of the facts. The truth undoubtedly is that the small force of Americans went to Parral without the slightest notion that they would be fired upon. They were in the town without arms to the telegraph office and to buy supplies. It is obvious also from the skeletonized account of the affair sent by Mr. Letcher that the twenty-five Americans were not in the town in deadly peril for the short time it took to regain their camp.

Without question they were shot at constantly without any retreat from the Carranza troops, reinforced, as Mr. Letcher plainly states, by Mexican civilians, making an attack against the camp in force and were only beaten off by the American machine guns.

There is no doubt whatever that the United States Consul at Chihuahua sent an accurate summary of the facts. The truth undoubtedly is that the small force of Americans went to Parral without the slightest notion that they would be fired upon. They were in the town without arms to the telegraph office and to buy supplies. It is obvious also from the skeletonized account of the affair sent by Mr. Letcher that the twenty-five Americans were not in the town in deadly peril for the short time it took to regain their camp.

Without question they were shot at constantly without any retreat from the Carranza troops, reinforced, as Mr. Letcher plainly states, by Mexican civilians, making an attack against the camp in force and were only beaten off by the American machine guns.

There is no doubt whatever that the United States Consul at Chihuahua sent an accurate summary of the facts. The truth undoubtedly is that the small force of Americans went to Parral without the slightest notion that they would be fired upon. They were in the town without arms to the telegraph office and to buy supplies. It is obvious also from the skeletonized account of the affair sent by Mr. Letcher that the twenty-five Americans were not in the town in deadly peril for the short time it took to regain their camp.

Without question they were shot at constantly without any retreat from the Carranza troops, reinforced, as Mr. Letcher plainly states, by Mexican civilians, making an attack against the camp in force and were only beaten off by the American machine guns.

There is no doubt whatever that the United States Consul at Chihuahua sent an accurate summary of the facts. The truth undoubtedly is that the small force of Americans went to Parral without the slightest notion that they would be fired upon. They were in the town without arms to the telegraph office and to buy supplies. It is obvious also from the skeletonized account of the affair sent by Mr. Letcher that the twenty-five Americans were not in the town in deadly peril for the short time it took to regain their camp.

Without question they were shot at constantly without any retreat from the Carranza troops, reinforced, as Mr. Letcher plainly states, by Mexican civilians, making an attack against the camp in force and were only beaten off by the American machine guns.

There is no doubt whatever that the United States Consul at Chihuahua sent an accurate summary of the facts. The truth undoubtedly is that the small force of Americans went to Parral without the slightest notion that they would be fired upon. They were in the town without arms to the telegraph office and to buy supplies. It is obvious also from the skeletonized account of the affair sent by Mr. Letcher that the twenty-five Americans were not in the town in deadly peril for the short time it took to regain their camp.

Without question they were shot at constantly without any retreat from the Carranza troops, reinforced, as Mr. Letcher plainly states, by Mexican civilians, making an attack against the camp in force and were only beaten off by the American machine guns.

There is no doubt whatever that the United States Consul at Chihuahua sent an accurate summary of the facts. The truth undoubtedly is that the small force of Americans went to Parral without the slightest notion that they would be fired upon. They were in the town without arms to the telegraph office and to buy supplies. It is obvious also from the skeletonized account of the affair sent by Mr. Letcher that the twenty-five Americans were not in the town in deadly peril for the short time it took to regain their camp.

Without question they were shot at constantly without any retreat from the Carranza troops, reinforced, as Mr. Letcher plainly states, by Mexican civilians, making an attack against the camp in force and were only beaten off by the American machine guns.

There is no doubt whatever that the United States Consul at Chihuahua sent an accurate summary of the facts. The truth undoubtedly is that the small force of Americans went to Parral without the slightest notion that they would be fired upon. They were in the town without arms to the telegraph office and to buy supplies. It is obvious also from the skeletonized account of the affair sent by Mr. Letcher that the twenty-five Americans were not in the town in deadly peril for the short time it took to regain their camp.

Without question they were shot at constantly without any retreat from the Carranza troops, reinforced, as Mr. Letcher plainly states, by Mexican civilians, making an attack against the camp in force and were only beaten off by the American machine guns.

There is no doubt whatever that the United States Consul at Chihuahua sent an accurate summary of the facts. The truth undoubtedly is that the small force of Americans went to Parral without the slightest notion that they would be fired upon. They were in the town without arms to the telegraph office and to buy supplies. It is obvious also from the skeletonized account of the affair sent by Mr. Letcher that the twenty-five Americans were not in the town in deadly peril for the short time it took to regain their camp.

## CARRANZA LIMIT OUR ARMY IN MEXICO IS IN NO DANGER OF HUNGER.

Soldiers Get Ample Rations by the Motor Truck Service—Superior Brand of Fresh Bread Supplied Every Day.

GEORGE H. CLEMENTS, FIELD HEADQUARTERS, PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, UNITED STATES ARMY, NEAR NAIMQUIPA, CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO, APRIL 13 (By Aero to Columbus, N. M., April 14).—The feeding of an army, even as small an army as is the American army in Mexico, is an enormous task and one which calls into requisition every executive faculty of the men at the head of the commissary department.

The American army is more inclined to "travel upon its stomach" than is any other army in the world, which means that the American soldier demands and gets more food for his daily ration than is given to the fighting men of any other of the fighting nations of this fight inclined world.

For various and sundry reasons not plain to the correspondents in camp there must be no mention made of the number of soldiers in this or any other of the several camps south of the international line, though it is very probable that the exact number is known to every Mexican from the Rio Grande to the Guatemala line.

For that reason we are not permitted to indulge in the pleasant pastime of estimating in print the exploits, heroic in a sense, of the men who are filling the stomachs of the men and animals who are engaged in the most gigantic hunt ever indulged in by a great nation since history began to be written by the pen of the chronicler.

The determination to make Villa pay for the tenacity he displayed when he attacked the little town of Columbus was carried out in the most efficient manner by the commissary department was not as well prepared to meet the emergency with which it was faced as, probably, it should have been and as, just as probably, it will be in the future.

I had plenty of food in sight but it didn't have it where it could get at it as promptly as it should, and it was woefully lacking in the matter of facilities for getting the food to where it was needed. The commissary department was not as well prepared to meet the emergency with which it was faced as, probably, it should have been and as, just as probably, it will be in the future.

I had plenty of food in sight but it didn't have it where it could get at it as promptly as it should, and it was woefully lacking in the matter of facilities for getting the food to where it was needed. The commissary department was not as well prepared to meet the emergency with which it was faced as, probably, it should have been and as, just as probably, it will be in the future.

I had plenty of food in sight but it didn't have it where it could get at it as promptly as it should, and it was woefully lacking in the matter of facilities for getting the food to where it was needed. The commissary department was not as well prepared to meet the emergency with which it was faced as, probably, it should have been and as, just as probably, it will be in the future.

I had plenty of food in sight but it didn't have it where it could get at it as promptly as it should, and it was woefully lacking in the matter of facilities for getting the food to where it was needed. The commissary department was not as well prepared to meet the emergency with which it was faced as, probably, it should have been and as, just as probably, it will be in the future.

I had plenty of food in sight but it didn't have it where it could get at it as promptly as it should, and it was woefully lacking in the matter of facilities for getting the food to where it was needed. The commissary department was not as well prepared to meet the emergency with which it was faced as, probably, it should have been and as, just as probably, it will be in the future.

I had plenty of food in sight but it didn't have it where it could get at it as promptly as it should, and it was woefully lacking in the matter of facilities for getting the food to where it was needed. The commissary department was not as well prepared to meet the emergency with which it was faced as, probably, it should have been and as, just as probably, it will be in the future.

I had plenty of food in sight but it didn't have it where it could get at it as promptly as it should, and it was woefully lacking in the matter of facilities for getting the food to where it was needed. The commissary department was not as well prepared to meet the emergency with which it was faced as, probably, it should have been and as, just as probably, it will be in the future.

I had plenty of food in sight but it didn't have it where it could get at it as promptly as it should, and it was woefully lacking in the matter of facilities for getting the food to where it was needed. The commissary department was not as well prepared to meet the emergency with which it was faced as, probably, it should have been and as, just as probably, it will be in the future.

I had plenty of food in sight but it didn't have it where it could get at it as promptly as it should, and it was woefully lacking in the matter of facilities for getting the food to where it was needed. The commissary department was not as well prepared to meet the emergency with which it was faced as, probably, it should have been and as, just as probably, it will be in the future.

I had plenty of food in sight but it didn't have it where it could get at it as promptly as it should, and it was woefully lacking in the matter of facilities for getting the food to where it was needed. The commissary department was not as well prepared to meet the emergency with which it was faced as, probably, it should have been and as, just as probably, it will be in the future.

I had plenty of food in sight but it didn't have it where it could get at it as promptly as it should, and it was woefully lacking in the matter of facilities for getting the food to where it was needed. The commissary department was not as well prepared to meet the emergency with which it was faced as, probably, it should have been and as, just as probably, it will be in the future.

I had plenty of food in sight but it didn't have it where it could get at it as promptly as it should, and it was woefully lacking in the matter of facilities for getting the food to where it was needed. The commissary department was not as well prepared to meet the emergency with which it was faced as, probably, it should have been and as, just as probably, it will be in the future.

I had plenty of food in sight but it didn't have it where it could get at it as promptly as it should, and it was woefully lacking in the matter of facilities for getting the food to where it was needed. The commissary department was not as well prepared to meet the emergency with which it was faced as, probably, it should have been and as, just as probably, it will be in the future.

I had plenty of food in sight but it didn't have it where it could get at it as promptly as it should, and it was woefully lacking in the matter of facilities for getting the food to where it was needed. The commissary department was not as well prepared to meet the emergency with which it was faced as, probably, it should have been and as, just as probably, it will be in the future.

I had plenty of food in sight but it didn't have it where it could get at it as promptly as it should, and it was woefully lacking in the matter of facilities for getting the food to where it was needed. The commissary department was not as well prepared to meet the emergency with which it was faced as, probably, it should have been and as, just as probably, it will be in the future.

I had plenty of food in sight but it didn't have it where it could get at it as promptly as it should, and it was woefully lacking in the matter of facilities for getting the food to where it was needed. The commissary department was not as well prepared to meet the emergency with which it was faced as, probably, it should have been and as, just as probably, it will be in the future.

I had plenty of food in sight but it didn't have it where it could get at it as promptly as it should, and it was woefully lacking in the matter of facilities for getting the food to where it was needed. The commissary department was not as well prepared to meet the emergency with which it was faced as, probably, it should have been and as, just as probably, it will be in the future.

I had plenty of food in sight but it didn't have it where it could get at it as promptly as it should, and it was woefully lacking in the matter of facilities for getting the food to where it was needed. The commissary department was not as well prepared to meet the emergency with which it was faced as, probably, it should have been and as, just as probably, it will be in the future.

I had plenty of food in sight but it didn't have it where it could get at it as promptly as it should, and it was woefully lacking in the matter of facilities for getting the food to where it was needed. The commissary department was not as well prepared to meet the emergency with which it was faced as, probably, it should have been and as, just as probably, it will be in the future.

I had plenty of food in sight but it didn't have it where it could get at it as promptly as it should, and it was woefully lacking in the matter of facilities for getting the food to where it was needed. The commissary department was not as well prepared to meet the emergency with which it was faced as, probably, it should have been and as, just as probably, it will be in the future.

I had plenty of food in sight but it didn't have it where it could get at it as promptly as it should, and it was woefully lacking in the matter of facilities for getting the food to where it was needed. The commissary department was not as well prepared to meet the emergency with which it was faced as, probably, it should have been and as, just as probably, it will be in the future.

I had plenty of food in sight but it didn't have it where it could get at it as promptly as it should, and it was woefully lacking in the matter of facilities for getting the food to where it was needed. The commissary department was not as well prepared to meet the emergency with which it was faced as, probably, it should have been and as, just as probably, it will be in the future.

I had plenty of food in sight but it didn't have it where it could get at it as promptly as it should, and it was woefully lacking in the matter of facilities for getting the food to where it was needed. The commissary department was not as well prepared to meet the emergency with which it was faced as, probably, it should have been and as, just as probably, it will be in the future.

I had plenty of food in sight but it didn't have it where it could get at it as promptly as it should, and it was woefully lacking in the matter of facilities for getting the food to where it was needed. The commissary department was not as well prepared to meet the emergency with which it was faced as, probably, it should have been and as, just as probably, it will be in the future.

I had plenty of food in sight but it didn't have it where it could get at it as promptly as it should, and it was woefully lacking in the matter of facilities for getting the food to where it was needed. The commissary department was not as well prepared to meet the emergency with which it was faced as, probably, it should have been and as, just as probably, it will be in the future.

## GEN. HUGHES RUSHES TO FACE ACCUSERS.

Sir Sam Arrives on the St. Paul and Departs at Once for Canada.

Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia and Defence, reached New York yesterday morning on his way to Canada to answer charges of favoritism in the purchase of war supplies for the Canadian Government. A royal commission has been appointed to sift accusations made by G. W. Kaye, a member of the Canadian Parliament, that there was an undue profit of \$1,500,000 for somebody in contracts awarded by the Canadian shell committee. Gen. Hughes will appear before this commission at Ottawa.

Arriving on the American liner St. Paul at 9:30 A. M., Gen. Hughes found an automobile waiting to take him to the Grand Central Terminal, where he boarded a train for Montreal. Sir Sam, speaking on the St. Paul's dock before he landed, referred with great bitterness to his enemies in Canada.

"I have heard only in a general way about what has happened since I have been in England," he said. "Now that I am alone here again all I ask is that there be a full investigation and that daylight be thrown on everything I have done or omitted."

"I have nothing to say about those who took advantage of my absence to bring these charges. The only regret I have is that I am obliged to return when it is so important work to be done in England."

Sir Sam wouldn't discuss any details of the accusations against him or answer questions about them. He talked willingly of other matters, such as what he had seen in England.

"During my two weeks visit in England I had an opportunity of seeing the Canadian troops at Bramshott and Shorncliffe camps. All the soldiers there, as well as the men returning from the front, were in the best of health and in the best of spirits. I have it on the word of Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter, who has command of the Bramshott camp, and of Gen. Sir John Dill, who has command of the Shorncliffe camp, that the conduct and bearing of the Canadian troops has been splendid and worthy of commendation both in camp and in the trenches."

Truck Service Improved. The motor truck service is not only becoming better in point of number of trucks included, but in the quality of the trucks themselves. The first trucks across the international line were for the most part makeshifts and were made up of every type of adventurer except those who knew anything about operating and keeping in motion a motor truck. The result was that the number of trucks in too many cases temporarily abandoned.

This has been remedied. The adventures of the volunteer for truck driving service has been put to a stop. The Cabinet meeting against the general compulsory service demanded by a section of the country.

Political chieftains, however, stated that a considerable majority of the Cabinet opposes general compulsion. According to the *Daily News* Parliament is expected to vote on the subject of raising recruits partly by army and partly by conscription. It is estimated that all youths between 18 and 19 years become soldiers automatically. Some it is to be liable for service abroad until they have reached the age of 18, but their enrolment will free drafts of older men for foreign service.

Lord Derby today at a meeting of the House of Lords, in which he was replying to a demand that all single men be called to the army before the married men, he declared that he did not believe anything could be more foolish than this course.

He said that to have called up all the single men first would have saved him a great deal of trouble and would have brought his task to a speedy end. Such a step, however, he asserted, could only be absolutely ruinous to the industries of the nation.

CASEMENT REPORTED CAUGHT. British Ex-Consul, Now Anti-English, Said to Be Arrested.

COPENHAGEN, via London, April 14.—According to the *Köbenhavn Avis* Roger Casement has been arrested in Germany. The British Government has received the report has not been confirmed.

Sir Roger Casement is a former officer of the British Consular service, who has been conducting an anti-British campaign. Early in the war he went to Berlin to learn, according to report, the attitude of Germany toward Ireland. In March of last year the *Irish Times* reported that he had been arrested in Germany. The British military authorities, it is stated, have taken charge in various places, suppressing several Irish newspapers.

British Interference in U. S. Crises. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, April 14.—The morning papers give much space to reports relating to the relations of the United States to the crises in Europe. The papers do not comment editorially on the situation.

The vital question of the day, according to Dr. Schurman, was not how America was to prepare for war, but how America was to prepare for peace, and how it was to resume its normal international relations with the world recovered from the frightful intensity of war—such as trade and commerce.

"Is our government," he asked, "doing anything for the benefit of American trade? Are we going to lose our best markets through sheer inactivity?"

Dr. Schurman, who was not here when America was to prepare for war, but how America was to prepare for peace, and how it was to resume its normal international relations with the world recovered from the frightful intensity of war—such as trade and commerce.

"Is our government," he asked, "doing anything for the benefit of American trade? Are we going to lose our best markets through sheer inactivity?"

Dr. Schurman, who was not here when America was to prepare for war, but how America was to prepare for peace, and how it was to resume its normal international relations with the world recovered from the frightful intensity of war—such as trade and commerce.

"Is our government," he asked, "doing anything for the benefit of American trade? Are we going to lose our best markets through sheer inactivity?"

Dr. Schurman, who was not here when America was to prepare for war, but how America was to prepare for peace, and how it was to resume its normal international relations with the world recovered from the frightful intensity of war—such as trade and commerce.

"Is our government," he asked, "doing anything for the benefit of American trade? Are we going to lose our best markets through sheer inactivity?"

Dr. Schurman, who was not here when America was to prepare for war, but how America was to prepare for peace, and how it was to resume its normal international relations with the world recovered from the frightful intensity of war—such as trade and commerce.

"Is our government," he asked, "doing anything for the benefit of American trade? Are we going to lose our best markets through sheer inactivity?"

Dr. Schurman, who was not here when America was to prepare for war, but how America was to prepare for peace, and how it was to resume its normal international relations with the world recovered from the frightful intensity of war—such as trade and commerce.

"Is our government," he asked, "doing anything for the benefit of American trade? Are we going to lose our best markets through sheer inactivity?"

Dr. Schurman, who was not here when America was to prepare for war, but how America was to prepare for peace, and how it was to resume its normal international relations with the world recovered from the frightful intensity of war—such as trade and commerce.

"Is our government," he asked, "doing anything for the benefit of American trade? Are we going to lose our best markets through sheer inactivity?"

Dr. Schurman, who was not here when America was to prepare for war, but how America was to prepare for peace, and how it was to resume its normal international relations with the world recovered from the frightful intensity of war—such as trade and commerce.

"Is our government," he asked, "doing anything for the benefit of American trade? Are we going to lose our best markets through sheer inactivity?"

### ACCIDENTAL CHOICE.

An accidental choice is dangerous on the face of it, for the choice which begins with an accident may very readily end the same way. Personally, we don't recall that we ever have been an accidental choice since we have been in business—most Owners have selected us precisely because they wished to avoid any accident of judgment.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY Building Construction



THE KING OF THE BUILDERS

Result of War Vital Here, Says O. S. Straus

Believes Republic Will Feel Effect of Great Clash of Ideals.

"If we don't meddle in European affairs Europe will meddle in ours."

This was the warning of Oscar S. Straus, Public Service Commissioner and former Ambassador to Turkey, who spoke last night before the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society at 226 West Fifty-eighth street. Mr. Straus spoke after the Rev. Samuel Hays, president of the Connecticut Historical Society, had read an interesting paper on "Jonathan Law, Governor of Connecticut, 1742-51." The former Ambassador, who is a member of the Americanism which he considers of utmost importance in the shadow of the European conflict.

"Our past," said Mr. Straus, "is not a tradition. We can trace back our own clearly to its beginnings and see the development of the American spirit from its very origin along its various stages. Our men are set in frames of reality. Their lives and motives we can understand. Therefore to an American the history of our country is of great importance and no American who is not instructed in the development of his country is unfit to be called an American."

In order to appreciate our Americanism, our American ideals, we must draw our inspiration from our early plantings. Now we are living in times that are right in the center of a great clash of ideas. The greater menace to us is what is even greater than the war is the spirit behind this tremendous clash of arms. In my opinion the war has been brought about by a conflict of ideas, of greater magnitude than the war itself. The greater menace to us is what is even greater than the war is the spirit behind this tremendous clash of arms. In my opinion the war has been brought about by a conflict of ideas, of greater magnitude than the war itself. The greater